THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1.--NO. 25. NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1856. PRICE--$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

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" North,..... 5.20 P. M.

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" North,..... 8.30 A. M.



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JOHN DOUGALL,
Witness Office, Montreal.
2 Jan. 1856. 3

POETRY.

CANADA.

BY THE FORREST BARD.

Land of my birth, my boyhood's years,
Land of my joys, my smiles and tears,
Land of each tie that binds my heart,
My own loved Canada thou art;
Land of *my sleeping* kindred's arms,
Land where the fire of freedom burns,
Land of the bright and the glowing west,
Land of my birth, I love thee best:

In thee no alien's part I claim,
No uninvited guest I came,
Thine was I born and thine shall be,
Land of my heart's nativity;
I'll ever boast 'till life be done,
I am thine own thy native son,
And till in death I take my rest,
My Canada, I'll love thee best.

Home of the noble and the brave,
Refuge of wanderer and slave,
In thee no shackled menials toil,
No despot o'er shall curse thy soil;
Freedom thy birthright and thy pow'r,
Freedom thy heritage and dower;
Hope of the trodden and oppress'd,
My Canada I'll love thee best.

Tho' other lands I love the while,
Dear Erin's emerald sea-girt isle,
Or Albion's cliffs, proud glory's boast,
Or Caledonia's wave-wash'd coast,
E'en fair Columbia's sunny shore,
I'd love (unstained by Africa's gore,)
But dearer far than all the rest,
My Canada I love the best.

Land of a race by nature free,
Land of true hospitality,
Land of the language of the heart,
Land of bright genius and of art,
Land of dame nature's fairest ones,
Land of fair daughters and brave sons,
Foe to oppression's blood-stained crest,
Land of my birth, I love thee best.

Proud of thy name my heart must be,
Sanguine for thy prosperity;
Favour'd of heaven I know thy name,
Shall guild the pinnacle of fame,
And thou shalt be thy children's pride,
Religion's home and glory's bride;
Child of the sea from east to west,
Canada my home I love thee best.

The broad Pacific bears thee wealth
And old Atlantic breathes thee health;
Thy soil is rich from shore to shore,
Exhaustless, countless is thy store,
Thy sons alike are brave and true;
Thy patriot and statesmen too,
Thy daughter's-virtue's smile hath blest,
And these and thee I love the best.

Land where majestic nature's throne,
Bows for the God of Heaven alone,
Home of religion's sons exiled,
Saviour of Africa's bleeding child,
Let me when death shall close my toil,
Sleep 'neath the turf of thy freeman soil,
Near to the graves where my fathers rest,
Home of my heart I love thee best.

Gem of the west, thy destiny
Marks thee for mistress of the sea;
The EMPIRE OF FOREST now no more,
Thy cities rise from shore to shore;
And thou shalt yet—the nation's soul,
Cause them to bow at thy control;
Mild pow'r is on thy brow inspirest
Land of my birth I love thee best;

May war's red banner o'er thy plain
Ne'er sweep before her murd'rous train;
May peace her radiant smile shed down
Thy homes with happiness to crown:
Thy children with parental love
Cherish the olive and the dove,
And Heaven, oh may thy blessing rest,
On thee my Canada the blest.

AURORA, Sept., 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Affecting Reminiscence.

Mr. Mannering and his wife, were sitting by the cheerful fireside, alone. He looked older a little, but time had laid very light hands upon him. The iron gray of his hair had turned to silver, and the ripe, mature expression reigned over his noble countenance which marks unerringly the profession of manhood. Susie was close behind him; and his own arm encircled her waist, and his hand clasped her's, not as if the wild intoxicating ecstacy of new love, but as if his whole heart with all its admiration and confidence, were unmovingly cast upon her.

Susie looked older but her hair was just as smooth and bright, and her eyes just as black and loving as when he made her his bride. She wore deep mourning; more becoming to her beauty perhaps than any other dress; but it was the outward sign and symbol of her inward sorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Mannering were childless. Paul, the first born, in the bloom and loveliness of his third summer, had been transplanted from his mother's bosom to an angel in heaven. Little Susie, the sweet daguerreotype of her mother, came to cheer the household for a few brief months, and then too faded away, and they wept over her tiny coffin. Susie Mannering had surrendered her children without a murmur, but she wildly prayed that her husband might live to close her eyes and stand by the grave; the whole wealth of her heart, the whole treasure of her affections, she desired nothing to love, nothing on which to bestow her devotion, but her husband and heaven.

Mr. Mannering looked in her face with a serious smile and said:

"Susie, have I ever pained you, or made you unhappy since your marriage?"

"You are the noblest, dearest, best of husbands, and I the happiest of wives," she replied evasively.

"That does not answer my question.—Tell me, Susie, I have a particular motive for asking."

"Not this many years," she said smiling, while her radiant face confirmed the truth of what she said.

"Well, Susie, since you won't bring me to the confessional, I must come voluntarily. Did you ever know that I was passionately fond of billiard, during my bachelorhood."

"Not from any such communication that you ever made me," she replied archly.

"Did you ever know I played after we were married, and our little Paul was born."

"Husband," said Susie, "do you remember one night when our baby had a paroxysm of croup, on one Saturday night?"

"Most painfully, well, Susie, what then?"

"That Saturday night, beloved, I heard that you allowed yourself an habitual indulgence in what I had always instinctively regarded as very vicious and sinful. In a word, I heard you were a gambler. My whole soul revolted. You had never empowered me by your confidence to contradict it although I believed it false. You have been absent late at night. O husband! that night I was more unhappy than ever before, or that I have ever tasted deep and bitter sorrow since. When I kissed and caressed our dear little Paul, and Susie, and they were buried away out of my sight, I knew that they had gone to the bosom of Jesus. But that night, somehow, I felt that if you, my best loved, for well as I loved my son I loved you better—I felt as if you were on the brink of a fearful danger, and I powerless to warn or save you."

"I was on the brink of a fearful danger, Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribable sweetness saved me. I have said 'Get thee behind me' to many a temptation, because your dear image stood before me, in your heavenly purity and truth.

"I came home and found you asleep Susie, you looked to me like a white robed angel just from Heaven, folding in your arms my beautiful child. Such a sight, sweet wife—I will not talk of it—it unmanned me then, and will be one of the very last memories to fade out from my heart. You opened your eyes and welcomed me with caresses. You uttered no words of reproof, reproach or distrust; you only asked me if I loved you, and then you gently fell on my bosom."

Remorse kept me awake till morning. I had trenched upon holy times. I had caused tears to dim your eyes. I had trampled on my own principle, Clayton's face haunted me. I had committed a whole catalogue of sins and the stings of conscience were keen and piercing.

You nursed me all day, O how tenderly, and I only covenanted with myself and God never to give you like occasion again. At night I went to call on Clayton at his hotel. He was sitting alone in an upper room. A bottle of brandy and a most suspicious looking vial stood on the table before him, and he hastily penning a letter.

He scarcely noticed my entrance, but soon finished his writing, he deliberately folded the paper and said:

"Mannering," you and I have been friends from boyhood, I desire one last favour of you. This is a letter to my injured wife, I want you to deliver it yourself, and tell her I could not survive both disgrace and ruin. God will bless you if you be kind to her," he added with almost suffocating emotion.

I took the vial in my hand and playfully shook its contents, though there was a dreadful fluttering at my heart.

"Why, my dear Clayton," said I, "what sort of a fifth act have I stumbled upon? You are not going to make off with yourself? What sort of essence have you here?

Clayton gazed very earnestly into my face for a few moments, and then took the vial out of my hand.

"It is a desperate act" he said "and I take a plunge into a horrible darkness, Mannering and ruin awaits me. I have squandered my own fortune; my wife was an heiress and now she is a beggar. It is a craven thing to tell you, but a man may be pardoned the disclosures he may make in his last hours. The money you won from me the last night I secretly borrowed from the vaults of the bank where I am employed with the vain hope that one more indulgence of my passions would relieve my fallen fortunes. It is gone and I am a dead man!"

He raised the vial to his lips, but with the strength augmented by the horror I felt, I wrenched it from him, before he had tasted its subtle contents, and dashed it against a brick wall that flanked the opening window. Clayton bowed his head upon the table.

"Well this is truly a tragic way to make yourself agreeable," said I, feigning a composure I was very far from feeling. "You are a mad man but not a dead man. Shame upon you to add insult to injury, by making your wife the widow of a cowardly suicide!"

I put the money I had won, with an additional sum, into his passive hand.

"Replace the first moment where it rightfully belongs, Clayton," I said, "before a discovery of the fraud can possibly be made. And now you and I will pledge ourselves, after this most farcical of farces.—What do you say?"

His hand instinctively extended itself towards the decanter.

"No, no Clayton," I replied to his movement. "That is your worst enemy, and will be your destroyer, unless you break all friendship with it. Now let us solemnly as husbands, as fathers, as citizens, abjure all associations henceforth with brandy and games of chance?"

The convulsive energy with which he griped my hand was like the power of a vice.

"You have saved me," he said, "and I will promise you anything."

Susie had listened with absorbing interest to this narration. "And did he restore happiness to his wife, and keep his pledge as my noble husband has done?"

"Yes dearest, neither of us has since set our foot within the precincts of temptation. He is now president of the bank he robbed, and I sufficiently happy and honoured by being your husband."

Booth and the Bible.

A friend tells us an anecdote of Booth, the great tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. It occurred in the palmy days of his fame, before the sparkle of his great mind had been dimmed by that bane of genius—strong drink.

Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman of distinguished kindness, urbanity and piety.—The host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples and prejudices. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company re-seated in the drawing room, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him.

Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deadly pale, and his eyes turned trembling upward, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken.—The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, until at last the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as his rich-toned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," etc., with a pathos and solemnity that thrilled all hearers.

He finished. The silence continued.—Not a voice was heard or a muscle moved in his wrapt audience, until, from a remote corner in the room, a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman, their host, stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand.

"Sir," said he, in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life shall feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I have never heard it before, *never*."

"You are right," replied Booth; "to read that Prayer as it *should* be read, has cost me the severest study and labour for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my reading of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand can comprehend how much beauty, tenderness and grandure can be condensed in a space so small and in words so simple. That Prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divinity."

So great was the effect produced, (says our informant, who was present,) that conversation was sustained but a short time longer in subdued monysyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up, and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts.

Battle of Horses.

Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funen were cavalry, mounted on fine black tailed Andalusian horses. It was impractical to bring off these horses, about eleven hundred in number, and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed. He was fond of horses himself and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued, such as probably never before was witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had previously learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then engaged striking with forefeat, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges and catching the contagious madness plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.—*Southey's Peninsular War.*

Fondness of Children.

Richter says that the man is to be shunned who does not love the society of children. Henry IV. was passionately fond of them, and delighted in their gambols and little caprices. One day, when crawling around his room on his hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back and the other children about him, urging the King to gallop in imitation of a horse, an Ambassador suddenly entered and surprised the royal family in the midst of their fun. Henry, without rising to his feat, asked: "Have *you* children Mr. Ambassador?" "Yes, sir." "In that case, I proceed with the sport," replied the King.

The Duke of Welling was exceedingly fond of children, and was a general favorite with them. He enjoyed their gambols, took part in them, and was constantly presenting them with little keep-sakes and presents.

Napoleon, like Wellington, was fond of children. He used to take the infant King of Rome in his arms, and standing in front of a mirror with him there used to make the oddest grimaces in the glass. At breakfast he would take the child upon his knees, dip his finger in the sauce, and daub his face with it; the child almost always pleased, appeared to delight in the rough caresses of his father. Those who on such occasions had a favor to solicit from the Emperor were almost sure of being favorably received.

Popularity is like soap, it hardly stiffens before it runs back to lye and grease again.

Why is it that young ladies gaze so much at the moon? Because there's a man in it.

Gentility is neither in birth, manners, nor fashion, but in the MIND. A high sense of honour—a determination never to take a mean advantage over another—an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you have dealings, are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

A suitor for the hand of a young lady at Harrowgate, had been repeatedly warned that she was of a violent and ungovernable temper, but persisted in attributing the information to envy or mistake. "At length," said the lover, relating his mishap to a friend, "I got into an argument with my dear Maria about a mere trifle, when she forgot herself, in a moment of passion, and threw a cup of tea in my face. "And what was the effect?" inquired his auditor. "Oh! *that* completely opened my eyes!"

A Fast Frigate.

The following anecdote serves to show how officials do their duty in too many instances. With saddened heart we recall the official bungling in the Crimean War, through which so many thousands of our brave countrymen perished:—

"Dave Constable says there is one advantage about old fashioned frigates. They drag so much dead water behind that if a man falls overboard on Monday, you need not stop till Friday to pick him up again; he never gets but a few yards from the stern-post. In confirmation of this opinion he refers to a well known anecdote connected with Capt. Pompous, of the frigate *Washtub*. One evening while running up the Mediterranean under a one-horse breeze Pompous came on deck just before sundown and said to Mr. Smile, the first lieutenant—"I heard a little noise on deck just now, Mr. Smile what was the cause of it?"

"A man fell from the fore-yard."

Without saying another word, Capt. P. entered the cabin, and was not seen again until the next morning after breakfast, when he once more refreshed the deck with his presence, and said to the first lieutenant—

I think you told me, Mr. Smile, that a man fell overboard from the fore-yard last evening."

"I did sir."

"Have you picked him up yet?"

"No sir."

"Well, you had better do it sometime this morning, or the poor devil will begin to starve."

The lieutenant obeyed orders, lowered a boat about noon, and found the gentleman who had disappeared from the fore-yard, only eighteen inches further astern than he was fourteen hours before. He was lying on his back fast asleep.

Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker, sat late one evening, drinking at a village tavern, until being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one, on returning home, should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should the next morning pay the bill. They separated for the night, engaging to meet again next morning and give an honest account of the proceedings at home, so far as related to the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their post, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first:

"You see, when I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire gave but a glimmer of light, I came very near walking into a pan of batter that the pancakes were to be made of in the morning. My wife who was dreadfully out of humour, said to me sarcastically:—

"Bill do put your foot in the batter!"

"Just as you say Maggy," said I, and without the least hesitation I put my foot in the batter and then went to bed.

Next Joe Brown told his story:

"My wife had already retired into our usual sleeping room which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar; not being able to navigate perfectly, you know I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and my wife in no very pleasant tone bawled out:—

"Do break the porridge pot!"

"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the blade of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jamb, broke it into a hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face as follows:

"My wife gave the most unlucky command in the world, for I was blundering up stairs in the dark when she cries out:—

"Break your neck—do Tim!"

"I'll be cursed if I do, Kate," said I, as I gathering myself up, "I'll sooner pay the bill."

"And so, landlord, here's the cash for you, and this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

Church Etiquette.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fancy upon opening the door everybody will look at you, and bear yourself bravely till you get to your seat. Then pass your hand over your hair, to see if the hour's labour that you spent on it has been in vain; then take a good long stare over the congregation to see whose there. If you chew tobacco, blaze away into the seat behind if unoccupied, or else let drive at your neighbours patent leathers. Scratch your name on the back of the front seat; with the likeness of a one-eyed hippogriff, stare frequently at the pretty girl behind you, and if possible send her a note assuring her that she has the prettiest hand or the most exquisite eye of blue this side of Paradise. After having exhausted all reasonable amusements you may shut your eyes, open your mouth, and favour the congregation with an extempore snore. After the service is over, do the agreeable if possible to some divinity; thereafter write yourself a brick.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Spend four hours in fixing out before starting, for it is every young lady's duty to look pretty, bearing in mind that ladies were created for the especial purpose of being worshipped by gentlemen, and attracting their unqualified admiration. Step daintily and gracefully up the aisle, seat yourself, straighten up, seat yourself again, and repeat six consecutive times. Pull the outer garment a little over the left shoulder, then back on the right, and after doing this a few times leave it where you found it. Straighten down your collar, then straighten it up, pull out a highly perfumed handkerchief, pass it over your lips, then return it; smooth down both sides of your dress, and thrust the toe of your exquisite foot just a little out, and then after rising up and sitting down again, you will be prepared for further developements.—Being properly fixed, you will rise up and sit down again, and then, after rising up and sitting down once, it would be well to repeat it. If the gentleman in front sends you a note, hide it under your prayer-book or fan, and read it when he is not looking. You need pay no particular attention to the preaching, that will be for the benefit of sinners. If you have blue eyes turn them upwards once in a while—if black, partly close the lips and look dreamy.

Interesting Scraps.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 7th inst at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftsbury. The Rev. S. B. Bergue read the report of the committee for the past year. From this it appeared that the receipts of the year ending March 31, 1856, had exceeded those of any preceeding year (including the special funds.) The amount applicable to the general purposes of the society was £65,024 13s 9d, and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments £63,100 16s 4d; being £1274 0s 7d, more than in the last year, and £3059 11s 3d, more than in any former year. To this was added the sum of £150 10s 2d, further contributions to the Jubilee Fund, and also £1562 7s 7d added to the Chinese Testament Fund; making a grand total of £130,438 7s 10d. The issues of the society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 952,145; from depots abroad, 522,249; total 1,474,394 copies; being an increase of 23,518 copies over those of last year. The total issues of the society amounted to 30,863,991 copies. The ordinary payments had amounted to £155,099 0s 1d, and the payments on account of the Jubilee and Chinese New Testament Funds to £9713 0s 9d, making the total expenditure of the year to amount to £134,813 0s 10d. The society was under engagement to the extent of £89,910 5s.

THE REGIMENTS FOR CANADA FROM THE CRIMEA.—Five regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to go direct to Canada. They are the 9th, 17th, 39th 62nd, and 63rd Regiments. Several of these were serving in the Mediterranean previously to coming Eastward. It is understood that Sir William Eyre is to go in command of this force.

THE SARDINIANS AND THEIR WARLIKE TROPHIES.—Independently of the 200 pieces of artillery, bestowed by the English Government on the Sardinian army, it had courtesly presented it with the English batteries which the Sardinian artillerymen manned at the battle of the Tchernaya.—The present offered by a friendly nation must have been joyfully received by our army. Those guns, as well as 200 others and different articles, assigned to the Sardinians as their portion of the conquered material, which are now being embarked for Piedmont, will prove a valuable token of the honourable participation of our soldiers in that campaign.—*Piedmontese Gazette.*

THE MIXED COMMISSION COURTS.—Established under treaties with foreign powers for suppressing the traffic in slaves now costs £11,050 per annum. In Sierra Leone we have an arbitrator with a salary of $1500, and a registrar with £750. At the Havannan we have a judge with £500 and an arbitrator with £500. At the Cape we have a commissioner with £1200, an arbitrator with £800, and a registrar with £500. At Loanda we have a commissioner with £1500 and an arbitrator with £1000. The contingent expenses, including salaries of clerks and minor officers, of these courts amount to £2500.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

It is rumoured that a United States Naval Officer has arrived in Toronto to examine the bay and city.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Africa."

SANDY HOOK, 8 P. M., May 28.

The *Africa* has arrived with Liverpool dates to 7th inst.

The Whitsunday holiday had interfered with busines, and Parliament was not in session.

The weather in England was more genial.

Central American affairs caused no excitement.

An English Journal, in the Government interest, explains Lord Clarendon's letter respecting 20,000 rifles for Costa Rica, by saying that the British Government had quantities of old muskets for sale, and would be glad to meet with other customers besides the Costa Ricans.

A pension of £5000 has been granted to the Marquis of Dalhousie, by the East India Company, on the ground that he annexed four kingdoms to their territory.

And outcry was raised against Lord Palmerston, for having prohibited the playing of military bands in the Parks on Sunday.

A Congress of Reformers of all nations was being held in London—Robert Owen, President.

Turkey.

Constantinople correspondence of the London *Times*, in reference to the treaty between America and Persia, says it was concluded under the auspices of the Russian Mission, and the spirit of it is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, and would be so but for three articles.

1st of these says that Persia not being a maratime nation Americans will be obliged for the advantage which the treaty grants their commerce, to have a fleet in the Persian Gulf, in order to defend Persia against attacks of whatever maratime nation should attack her.

The 2nd gives Americans the right to have their ships of war in the Shattular mouth of the Tigress.

And the 3rd allows them to have a factory at Perrah.

The Crimean correspondent of the London *Times* puts down Russias loss at 83,000, while 80,000 perished with fatigue and disease, and says they could not have been able to sustain themselves many days longer had not peace been declared.

Syria continues in a very unsatisfactory state.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Sir Allan MacNab.—I think it due to myself to say a few words in consequence of what has fallen from the Attorney General. I had intended to confine myself entirely to the explanation which it was my duty to give to the country, and which I have already made, unless, in the course of the debate, it should become necessary that I should say something more. The Attorney General says, in other words, that I have been ejected from the Government, and that Mr. Vankoughnet has been called into it, because he is more acceptable to the Liberal portion of that Government than the member who has now the honor of addressing you. When that government was formed, the Attorney General, the Inspector General, and myself, were supposed to be introduced into it, for the purpose of representing the Conservative party in this Province. That Conservative party on the late vote, gave that Government 20 votes from Upper Canada, and originally there were but 23 Conservative members, of whom I was one, and I was not in my place. Now, Sir, I would like the Attorney General, or the Postmaster General, or any member of that Government, either inside of the Government or outside of the Government, to stand up in this house, and to state to the members of the house any liberal measure that has ever been introduced by any one of them, that has been opposed by me. (Hear, hear.) I do not desire that I should go before the country, on the statement of any member of that Government, as being illiberal. (Hear, hear.) I am as sensible of the change that has taken place in the opinions of the people of this country and their advance in liberal opinions, as any man in this house; and I could not sit quiet and hear such a reason assigned for the recent changes, without protesting against it—(hear, hear)—because I defy any member in that Government, or out of that Government, to say that any liberal measure proposed by them, or any one of my colleagues, has ever been opposed by me.—When I say that, I think I say all that is necessary to justify myself before the people of this country.

Mr. Rankin.—I rise simply to ask a question. Am I correct in my understanding of the explanations made by the hon. and gallant Knight, and the hon. and learned Attorney General for Canada West? I inferred that the whole Cabinet had tendered their resignations to the Governor General, and that those resignations had been accepted?

Attorney General Macdonald then rose and read the following documents:—

"Messrs. Spence, Macdonald, and Morrison having intimated their intention of resigning office, His Excellency the Governor General is compelled to state to Sir Allan MacNab, and to the remaining members of the Administration, his strong conviction that, under existing circumstances, it will be impossible for him to replace the gentlemen now proposing to retire in such a manner as to maintain the efficiency of the Council, or the principle on which it was originally formed.

"On the other hand, His Excellency desires it to be understood by the whole Council that he considers the mere fact of an adverse vote of one section of the Province, whether Upper or Lower, as no constitutional reason for resigning office. What His Excellency looks to is the confidence, or want of Confidence in a Ministry of the Legislative Assembly as a whole representing the people of the United Province of Canada.

"There are, no doubt, strong reasons, at the present moment against a dissolution of Parliament, but it is unnecessary to consider what His Excellency would be prepared to do if the Government in its present form, including Messrs. Spence, Macdonald, and Morrison, recommended him to dissolve Parliament.

"Assuming that the three gentlemen named above persist in resigning, His Excellency feels bound to say that he could not consent to dissolve with a view of testing the confidence of the country in the remaining portion of the Government, or in modification of it to be made on the spur of the moment. (Signed)

"EDMUND HEAD."

TORONTO, May, 22,

"Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p. m., Sir Allan MacNab waited on His Excellency the Governor General, and informed him that the several members of the Council who had in the morning personally signified their intention to resign, still adhered to this decision. And under these circumstances, Sir Allan MacNab and the remainder of the Council, though not recognising a sectional majority as a sufficient reason for a change of Government, had no alternative but to place the offices they now hold at His Excellency's disposal.

"Sir Allan further conveyed to his Excelency, as the view of the majority of the Council, advice on their part to send for the Hon. Col. Tache, with a view to the reconstruction of a new Government, or the modification of the existingone.

"His Excellency has now to convey to Sir Allan MacNab, in a formal shape, his acceptance of the resignations of the gentlemen who have offered them, to take effect so soon as their successors are appointed. His Excellency further expresses his conviction that he has no alternative but to look upon the present movement as a virtual dissolution of the existing Administration. His Excellency does not by this admit or sanction in any way, the doctrine of a double or sectional majority as necessary to a Government in Canada. On the contrary, he states unhesitatingly that it is a doctrine at once irrational, and if carried out might involve the consequence of a Ministry being obliged to resign, although the party by whom they had been defeated did not, and could not, possess the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.

"With regard to the advice to send for Col. Tache, his Excellency conceives that

a breaking up of the Government, it being necessary leaves him, as the Queen's representative, free to exercise his discretion in the choice of the person to be entrusted in the formation of a new one. His Excellency did not solict advice in this matter from the members of the Council, but nevertheless feels indebted to them for offering it.. His Excellency has reflected that, in fact, there has been no ministerial defeat; such as would ordinarily imply that one party, other than that now holding office, possessed the confidence of the representatives of the people. On the contrary, the Government have still numerically a good working majority in the Assembly.—His Excellency further considers that the principles of Col. Tache, his high personal character, and his long experience in politics, make him in all respects a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the remodeling of this Government, or the construction of a new one; and under the circumstances, His Excellency requests that Col. Tache may wait upon him with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) "EDMUND HEAD."

Sir Allan McNnab.—I endeavoured to make myself as well understood as I could upon the question which the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Rankin) has put.

After the resignation of the four gentleman, His Excellency enquired, if I was prepared to fill up those vacancies from the house? I said, "No; nor was I prepared to tender my resignation, because that I did not approve of the reasons which induced my hon. colleagues to tender theirs." But I said to His Excellency to use my office in the formation of any new Government, that he was at perfect liberty to do so. I endeavoured to make myself understood in the beginning, and I hope that my hon. friend understands me now. Of course I could do nothing else.

THE NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

Mr. Gamble then said, I wish I could give a silent vote in taking the course I am now about to take But it is the only honest and upright course I could possibly take. I feel that I would not be doing my duty to the country and my constituents, were I to give a silent vote on this subject. But the other day I endeavoured by my vote and influence to retain those hon. gentlemen in their positions as admsnistrators of the affairs of the country. But these hon. gentlemen saw fit to resign their seats and resume them again with a few alterations; and it grieves me strongly that I should be one day endeavouring to uphold them, and the next recording my vote against them on a question of want of confidence. I will with the permission of the House, refer to some circumstances which will sufficiently bear me out in the course I now intend to pursue. It grieves me to think that the explanations given by those hon. gentlemen, were not such as, in my opinion, at all to justify them in the course they have taken towards the head of the Administration. In the course of his explanations, the hon. Attorney General West frequently alluded to the meeting which was held in Sir Allan's bed-room, Quebec, after Sir Allan had received His Excellency's command to form an Administration, at which meeting it was stated that the conservative party would give the Government an independent, not a blind support. And in accordance with that pledge, I believe that with one single exception, no vote of mine would be found recorded against them on a question involving their existence. That vote was recorded on the amendment of the hon. member for Montreal, to the tariff bill of the hon. Inspector General.—that motion arose in consequence of information said to have been furnished by the present Attorney General East, to certain of his friends in Lower Canada with regard to the time the tariff was to come into operation. My reason for giving that vote, was simply that there was a plain charge made against that hon. gentleman to the effect that in defiance of the oath he had taken to keep these matters secret, he made known to some of his Montreal friends the period the tariff would become operative. He had been over and over again called on to state the truth or falsity of that charge; yet he never condecended to reply. Under these circumstances, I felt it my duty to record my vote against such a direction of duty. Now having shown that I have acted consistently at the time of the formation of the Administration, it only remains for me to state why it is that in the course of a day or two, my opinions have so materially changed, that I must now record my vote against them. It is very true that the present are the same parties who have hitherto conducted the government, with the exception of the addition of two gentlemen, one of them being my personal friend whom I have known for many years and upon whose account I do most deeply regret that he should have allied himself with the present Administration. These gentlemen went out, and they returned again. By going out, they practically acknowledged their adhesion to the double majority system. (Hear, hear.) And they acted not in accordance with the interests of the country by so doing for if you adopt the double majority system and carry it out, I should like to know by what means representation based upon population is ever to be obtained? Now, if there is one question which is most dear to the hearts of the people of Canada West it is that question, that they should be fairly represented according to their population. I have ever advocated it since the time of the Union, and I protested then as loudly as I could against the injustice it perpetrated. But injustice generally recoils upon the heads of the perpetrators. What do we now behold? Why the population of Upper Canada is largely in excess of that of Lower, and we find that the very injustice that we perpetrated against the people of Lower Canada we are now writhing under ourselves. As to having taken their money to pay our debts, it is very clear that at the present time at least two-thirds of the revenue of the whole Province is contributed by Upper Canada, while the largest portion of it is distributed for public works in Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) The injustice of our own acts has very properly fallen back upon us; and I will take this opptunity of reminding hon. members from Lower Canada, that in all probability they will have to suffer in their turn for another piece of injustice which they protracted upon Upper Canada. When the Clergy Reserve question was before the country, the Church of England was in the hands altogether of the French Canadians; they could deal with us as they thought fit. It was not a matter of opinion but of property, and they joined in the cry, and deprived the church of her vested rights. (Hear, hear.) Again the late Administration excluded from their ranks the only man from Lower Canada who entertained liberal opinions upon representation by population.—That was a principle, however, which could not be long resisted, and by excluding from their councels the late Attorney General East, they virtually denied that principle. Indeed if he understood the present Attorney General East aright, he stated recently that it was a principle they could not maintain.

(To be continued.)

THE

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1856.

A Nondescript Government.

According to an authority which should be the best informed on the subject, the Coalition Government has ceased to exist. This has been stated as an official fact, on the floor of the House, by the members who, till within a few days, composed that great harmonious whole known by that designation. It has been succeeded by an Administration which, at the very outset of its political career, has encountered one especial difficulty which all the ability of its members has hitherto failed to surmount. In comparison with that difficulty, the regulation of the tariff, the satisfactory settlement of the Grand Trunk question, and the healing of the disputes which have broken out between the two sections of the Province fade into utter insignificance. On all the matters we have just mentioned, there are some hopes that, by mutual concessions, the new Administration may resolve on a united policy. But in the case of the difficulty to which we have alluded, the members of the Cabinet seem to be entirely at cross purposes with each other.

But, in order not to trifle too much with the curiosity of our readers, we will at once mention that the perplexity which is still bewildering the Administration is, the trouble of finding a name by which to designate itself. We have had in our day Conservative Governments, Reform Governments, and Coalition Governments, and by these appellations the public could form an idea of the policy which actuated the Ministries composing them. Now, however, we have not only a nameless Government, but one in which all the ingenuity of those included in it has been expended in vain in the endeavour to find a suitable term by which to characterize it. Its new leader, who is at the same time time the Attorney General West, on being interrogated on the subject by an inquisitive Opposition, declared it would go down to posterity as "The Common Sense Government!" The Postmaster General, who generally expends many words to express a paucity of ideas, in this instance departed from his usual habit, and called it by the suggestive name of "The Government of Canada." Another of Her Majesty's advisers, less gifted and more ingenuous, frankly declared he did not know what to call it; while a few nameless and irresponsible ministerialists did not hesitate to dub it "The Model Government!" As these great authorities, of whom we are desirous of speaking with the highest respect, find themselves at such a loss in so important a matter, we trust they will excuse any apparent presumption if, with the view of helping them out of their dilemma, we diffidently suggest, as an appropriate term, the style and title of "The Nondescript Government,"

Indeed, but for their own assertions to the contrary, the public would never have discovered that the present Administration was anything more or less than the old Coalition with a very few unimportant modifications. It consists mainly of the same men who formed what we suppose we must, for the sake of being understood, now call "late Cabinet." To them are added, it is true, two gentlemen holding political views of the old High Tory class, a new element introduced, we apprehend, for the sake of the popularity in which the despotic doctrines of that school are held by the great bulk of the community of Upper Canada. The persons honoured with these appointments are Colonel Tache and a Mr. Vankoughnet. The former is recognized by his colleagues as Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council; and as he has long been in public life it is unnecessary to allude further to him than to remind our readers that he is distinguished for his attachment to the Conservative side of politics. The latter, Mr. Vankoughnet, is a gentleman quite innocent of any political eminence, but this does not appear to have been considered any objection to his being sworn in to the responsible dignity of President of the Council. He, too, is understood to be attached to Conservatism. Though quite unknown in our legislative halls Mr. Vankoughnet's reputation as an able and accomplished lawyer, is neither of recent date nor confined with any narrow circle, and all his real friends cannot see otherwise than with regret the rapidity with which he has risen to the bad eminence which he now enjoys. So suicidal a step as that of accepting a high office in a Government at once so tottering and so despised, could never have been apprehended from a man possessed of such discrimination and foresight as have been generally ascribed to this gentleman. It serves, however, but to add another to the many instances where men, generally of the clearest judgment, are so dazz'd by the glare of ambition as to be entrapped into pit-falls which far less gifted individuals would easily avoid. Mr. Vankoughnet's conduct in this instance certainly hardly leads us to believe that he is a legitimate member of an Administration which aspires to be known as "The Common Sense Government."

We have yet to speak of the remaining addition to the new Cabinet, the present Provincial Secretary, *vice* Mr. Cartier, promoted to the office of Attorney General East. Their new colleague Mr. Terrill, is a man whose political sentiments appear to be of plasticity quite equal even to the corrupt requirements of the day. If he can be said to have made himself at any period distinguished by his public acts, we must look back a few years, when we find him to have been a leading spirit in a movement having for its object the annexation of this Province to the neighbouring Republic! Since that day his political career has been marked neither by any great ability nor by any extraordinary fidelity to a particular party; and his warmest admirers would find it difficult to point to any event in his public life which would justly entitle him to the doubtful honor that has so lately been thrust upon him.

The promotions above mentioned have been made at the expense of such men as Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Drummond; for it is not necessary here to allude to the previous retirement of Hon. Mr. Ross. Of the former we can only repeat our belief that it was necessary to the public welfare that he should vacate his office of Prime Minister, he being no longer able, from physical infirmities, to attend to the onerous duties incidental to the possessing of that important post. But the wisdom of removing a gentleman of such great experience in political matters as the gallant Knight, and substituting him by that "great unknown," Mr. Vankoughnet, who does not even possess and cannot obtain a seat in Parliament may well be doubted. Still more objectionable is the displacing of Mr. Drummond, who, whatever his faults, is certainly possessed of broad statesmanlike views and gifted with a desire to carry them out. Though himself a Roman Catholic, and identified entirely with Lower Canadian interests, the measures he has this Session brought forward involving any ecclesiastical element, have been honorably remarkable for their liberality of tone; and if any man in the House could have successfully interposed in the bitter feelings of rivalry between the two races, the late Attorney General East was he. We look in vain to his successor either for his great ability, his freedom from prejudice, or his independence of character.

We have thus, we believe, clearly shown that the late changes effected in the Cabinet are of a nature that must render the new Administration far more odious in the eyes of the people of Upper Canada than even the Coalition Ministry. At a moment when the Western section of the Province is giving ominous signs of its disapprobation of the present state of things, and when its Reform representatives are daily augmenting their forces with unexampled rapidity, our rulers would modify the Cabinet in such a manner that the Lower Canadian element largely preponderates, and the new members added are either inflexible Tories or supple politicians as destitute of fixed principles as they are of any antecedents which would justify their recent elevation.

We have however, the solace of knowing that the unexpected and premature birth of the present Government, will shortly be followed by a violent and sudden death, and that in a few weeks at the farthest—probably a few days—the Nondescript Government will be reckoned as among the things that have ceased to be.

Great Britain and America.

A good deal of apprehension seems at present entertained regarding the possibility of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States. While all would necessarily deplore any likelihood of so unfoward an event we imagine there is at present little cause for dread. It is reasonable to suppose, that with the example of fearful cost displayed in the late European war, neither nation will uncalled for, take up arms in a boolless quarrel. That such will be the demeanour of England we are well assured from the way she bore herself previous to the actual commencement of the Crimean campaign. That a like reasonable course will in the main be pursued by the Americans, we may scarcely doubt; although vainglorious and prone to braggadocio, those who control the affairs of the country cannot be blind to the great impending evils suggested in the idea of warfare with a powerful State. They cherish, it is true, no friendly feeling towards England and Englishmen, and being a powerful nation, might conduct a struggle even with a power like Great Britain with ultimate success. But the present evil and loss would be no less great. Having no navy sufficient to cope with that of England, the annihilation of their fleet would be a self-evident result, while the destruction of the sea-board towns would speedily follow—nor is it unlikely that the presence of a foreign army in their country might make a state of things most destructive to some of their pet institutions. In all probability, the termination of the Presidential canvass, will also witness the extinction of the now beligerent feelings of our neighbours.

New Flouring Mill.

We had much pleasure in seeing Mr. D. Sutherland's new Flouring Mill in operation for the first time last week. It is a structure that will do credit to the Village, and we trust be a source of profit to its enterprising proprietor.

Newmarket has long felt the want of such a market for wheat as is necessarily created by the carrying on of an extensive milling business. This want was scarcely supplied by Dr. Ford's Steam Mill, when it was most unfortunately destroyed by fire—let us hope that a better fate will attend the present edifice, and that Dr. Ford will be enabled to carry out his plan anew with more happy results. It is enterprise in this direction which affords true indicia of the real wealth and advance of a community.

We are perhaps scarcely qualified to give a very correct opinion, but it appeared to us, and our opinion was confirmed by competent judges, that the machinery of Sutherland's Mill is of a very superior description, and capable of executing most excellent work. In that case our Farmers will find it a great boon, and its owner will meet with the encouragement he deserves.

News Items.

Among the list of passengers who sailed in the Cunard steamer *Asia* for Europe on Wednesday last, we observe the names of the following Canadians:—Hon. J. H. Cameron, wife and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra and Miss Crowther of Toronto: Mr. Joseph Cawthra, of this Town; Hon. Samuel Mills, and the Misses Mills of Hamilton; Messrs. Sidney and W. S. Smith of Cobourg, and seven other Canadians.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel will meet on Tuesday, on the 10th of June, inst.

The New York *Advertiser* says, the destructive effect of even a rumor of war upon our commerce is significantly apparent in the following extract from a letter sent to us by a mercantile house in this city as from their correspondent of Charleston:—"The war fever has possessed almost every body. So strong is the belief of a war with England, that many houses wont buy any goods at the present time, and insurance companies are inserting the war clause in their policies."

The Yankees are "fixing up" for war, as the following from the Norfolk *News* sufficiently testifies:—The Navy Yard in Gosport presents at this time the life of activity and industry, not often seen in our public establishments. All our sloops-of-war, which have been laid up, have been rebuilt, refitted and equipped for instant service. The steamer *Roanoke* is rapidly approaching completion, and the *Colorado* will be ready for launching in a short time. The *Potchatton* is receiving her new boilers, and will take her armament soon. The doubtful relations which exist at the moment with our British cousins requires on the part of our government these preparations. The same zeal is displayed in all our yards and arsenals, and should John Bull wish to taste American powder, he will find it stronger and more effective than he anticipated.

The New York *Tribune* has a letter from the city of Mexico which goes to confirm the reports received from Havana, relating to the hostile expedition against Vera Cruz. The difficulty has reference to certain claims of Spanish subjects against Mexico, which Mexico had once admitted, but now refuses to pay on the plea that some of them are fradulent. The writer says, "I have information from an authentic source that a squadron is preparing in Spain to be joined by several ships of the fleet at Havana, to bank the demand for the full payment of outstanding claims which the new Minister at Mexico will present. Ere long you may hear of a second bombardment of the castle San Juan de Ulloa."

Newmarket Cricket Club.

We are requested to state that this Club will meet to-morrow, Friday at 3 o'clock p. m., for play, in rear of Dr. Pyne's residence.

Foundry.

We are glad to see that the Foundry near the Station lately occupied by McPherson, has been leased by the Messrs. Sykes, who are now engaged in putting it in complete working order. We paid them a casual visit early in the week and were much pleased with the fine sets of Tools and Machinery they are putting in. We should imagine that in a wealthy community like this, such an undertaking may be prosecuted with success—at all events we hail it as a good omen of improvement in our Village.

Stage to Uxbridge.

We are informed that arrangements have been made to run a Stage three times a week between Newmarket and Uxbridge, viz: on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, carrying the Mail. This has long been a desideratum, and will conduce materially to the convenience of the public.

Sad Accident.

Just as we were going to Press a sad accident occurred in Mr. D. Sutherland's new Mill in consequence of the hoops on one of the Mill stones giving way, by which one of the men received severe though we believe not fatal injury. His right leg is frightfully mutilated having been struck by one of the fragments of the stone which flew off. Dr. Hackett was immediately in attendance. Mr. John Wasley who was in the mill at the time, had a narrow escape, having received a slight wound on the arm.

CANADA.

Ministerial Majority of Four.

At half-past twelve o'clock on Friday night the House divided on the motion of Mr. Dorion, declaring a want of confidence in the new Ministry. The following are the yeas and nays:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Brown, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Christie, Cooke, Chas. Daoust, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, Jean B. E. Dorion, Antoine A. Dorion, Felton, Ferguson, Foley, Frazer, Freeman, Galt, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Huot, Jackson, Jobin, Laberge, Loranger, Lumsden, John S. McDonald, Roderick McDonald, McKenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Sir A. N. McNab, Murney, Niles, Papin, Patrick, Powell, Prevost, Rankin, Rhodes, Rolph, Jas. Ross, Sanborn, Scatcherd, James Smith, Southwick, Wilson, Wright.—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alleyn, Bowes, Bellingham, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapias, Clarke, Conger, Crawford, Cryster, Jean B. Daoust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Evanturel, Fellowes, Ferres, Thos. Fortier, Octave C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Labelle, Lapotte, Larwill, Le Boutillier, Lemieux, Macbeth, Attorney General McDonald, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais Angus Morrison, O'Farrell, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Price, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Supple, Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Yielding.—58.

This, out of a House of a hundred and thirteen members, the majority which the Ministry could command, in both Upper and Lower Canada, was precisely four, or nineteen less than before the resignation of the late cabinet. For this majority, small as it is, they were indebted to the withdrawal of Mr. Drummond, from motives of delicacy, and the votes of Messrs. Marchildon, who is a member of the opposition, and Bellingham, who declared he should vote against them if they made a grant to the Grand Trunk Railway without an appeal to the country. The absent members were Messrs. Cameron, Cooke, Drummond, Ferrie, Flint, Sidney Smith, Valois, Young, Blanchet, Chisholm, Church, Daly, Egan, Morrison, Roblin, Terrill, and Whitney, of whom the first eight, at least, would have voted against the Ministry—making their utmost majority in the whole House about five.

The Upper Canada vote stood 35 yeas against 20 nays, or an adverse majority of fifteen.

After the division, which was received with loud cheers and clapping of hands on both sides, in which however the Ministers present did not join—Mr. J. S. McDonald enquired whether it was possible after such a vote, the Ministry would attempt to go on with the public business? which was answered by loud cries of yes! yes! from the friends of the Government. We believe that in England, no Ministry would follow such a course, with a hostile vote of four against them (exclusive of their own votes) unless with the avowed intention of appealing to the country after necessary public business had been disposed of.

It is a most singular commentary upon the attempt to abolish party distinctions, that the only Reform supporters of the new Ministry, are Messrs. Angus Morrison and Conger—both representing Conservative constituencies, and the former a brother of a Minister. Neither of those gentlemen can possibly be returned again under their present colours; nor do we believe that Conservatives, who are ashamed of their name, will meet with much mercy at their constituents' hands.

It is quite plain, that the opposition have it entirely within their power to arrest all the measures before the House of Assembly; and from what we have already seen of their tactics, we should scarcely anticipate much indulgence for the Ministry.—*Colonist.*

Parliamentary.

The debate of the 29th inst., on the motion of Want of Confidence, was very interesting and important. Sir Allan MacNab re-opened the discussion, by reviewing the immediate circumstance connected with the late "shuffle" of the Government. He mentioned one circumstances which was now to the public, namely—that on the Saturday preceding the resignations, he received a message from one of his colleagues, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, notifying him that unless he (Sir Allan) retired before noon on Monday, the ministry would resign *en masse*. Had he received such a message from the Council as a whole, he would have returned his resignation by the messenger who brought it. The conclusion to which he had arrived on the whole was, that his (Sir Allan's) removal, was the deliberate act of his conservative colleagues—an act which he characterized as one of extreme unfaithfulness, which must always prevent him from reposing further confidence in them, and would compel him to record his vote accordingly.

The Attorney General West denied all responsibility for, or participating in any caucusses or intrigues against the late Premier; and said that so soon as the Coalition was at an end, he was free to adopt any course which he might prefer, free from all former party arrangements.

Mr. J. W. Gamble, in a speech of great force, gave his reasons for reversing the vote of confidence which he gave a few days ago. He detailed circumstances connected with the formation of the late Coalition, which added to latter developements, had convinced him that the late colleagues of Sir Allan MacNab, had been engaged in deliberate intrigues against their leader. The difference which had grown up between the late Government and the Hon. Mr. Cameron, was entirely owing to a feeling of rivalry on the part of the Attorney General West, which exhibited itself in a vexatious opposition to the Municipal Amendment Act, and every other measure introduced by that gentleman. He held that the present Government was quite unequal to those great measures of progressive improvement which the country desired.

Subsequently much excitement was occasioned by Sir Allan MacNab describing the particulars of the message sent, as stated to him, by Mr. Macdonald, which was conveyed through Dr. King, his medical attendant, and at his request put into writing by that gentleman as follows:—

Toronto, May 20, 1856.

Between five and six o'clock on Sunday, the 18th instant, I was called upon by Dr. Herrick, who stated to me that he was requested by Mr. Attorney General Macdonald to wait upon Sir Allan MacNab, and communicate to him that, unless he resigned before three o'clock upon Monday, the vote would be against them from Upper Canada; and if he did not do so, the Upper Canada members of the Cabinet would resign on Tuesday morning; that he (Sir Allan) was the Marplot, and that they would get a majority of the Upper Canada members if he resigned; that Mr. Baldwin laid down the principle that if there was not a majority of members from Upper Canada, the U. C. members of the Cabinet should resign, resign as he had done on a former occasion; that there was no getting over now the principle laid down by Mr. Baldwin. Dr. Herrick stated that he advised Mr. Attorney Gen. Macdonald, that as he was not well acquainted with Sir Allan MacNab, that the substance of his communication should be conveyed to Sir Allan through his physician and friend Dr. King, which communication Dr. King made to Sir Allan the on same evening. Dr. Herrick called upon Dr. King for an answer to to the communication on Monday forenoon. Dr. King gave Dr. Herrick Sir Allan's answer as given to him. Dr. King called upon Sir Allan on Monday, in consequence of his being called upon by Dr. Herrick for an answer. There being a Cabinet Council, Dr. King could not see Sir Allan, but called upon him on Tuesday, to communicate to him that he had been called upon for an answer, and also to state what answer he had given.

JOHN KING, M. D.

Sir Allan explained that it was at the suggestion of his friends, that he had subsequently requested Dr. King to put the message in writing, and had sent it by a third party to Dr. Herrick, who concurred in it as correct with some verbal exceptions.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Britain.

From the East we learn that Prince Ghika had received an official notification that the Austrian evacuation of the Danubian Principalities would be completed within 6 months. Disturbances still continued in the interior of Turkey, and the Sultan had requested several Anglo-French divisions to remain at Constantinople, with a view—it is thought—to their repression. It appears to be quite true that an insurrection has broken out in Arabia; and according to a recent despatch, Egyptian troops have been sent against the rebels.

The Duke of Cambridge will, it is said, be the representative of the British Government at the forthcoming coronation of the Czar, an event which is fixed to take place in August next, in the old Muscovite capital—Moscow. The Duke of Cambridge who loves show as much as he dislikes hard work, as his speedy retreat from the Crimea proved, will be delighted with this embassy and will probably discharge the duties as well as any one can be found connected with the British court.

The trial of Wm. Palmer for causing the death, by poisoning, of John Parsons Cook, commenced on Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, before three of the most eminent Judges in the kingdom—Lord Campbell, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. No stronger proof can be adduced of the intense interest which the public take in this trial than the fact that the Earl of Derby and a considerable number of the nobility were in attendance the first day.—At present it seems doubtful whether the trial for the first alleged murder can terminate this week. The Attorney General led for the crown, and the prisoner is defended by Mr. Sargeant Shee and some three or four other gentlemen of great legal eminence The Attorney General's opening of the case which occupied four hours in the delivery, is a master piece of forensic ability,—cool, connected, unimpassioned and artistically clear. It is evident that the interval which has elapsed since the preliminary inquiry before the coroner has been well employed, many of the missing links in the chain of evidence have been supplied, and the medical evidence cannot fail to form an era in this kind of criminal jurisprudence.

A letter just received from Rome speaks of the uneasiness of the Pope and his Cardinals with respect to the intentions of France and England, regarding their scandalous misgovernment; and to quiet them, it is said, the stupid young Emperor of Austria has written to his Holiness, * * * * to assure him that Austria at any rate is "resolved to defend the interest and independence of the Church;" and further that he is already "perfectly *d'accord* upon the subject with Louis Napoleon." This latter clause if correctly reported by some persons who declare to have seen the important missive, seems somewhat at variance with the opinions expressed by Count Walewski who, it is to be presumed, was tolerably well informed of the feelings of his own government on the Italian question and did not appear entirely *d'accord* with the Austrian Plenipotentiary.

Supremacy of Britain.

The *Siecle* of the 10th, in an article on the Congress of Paris, contains the following curious passage:—"Among other reasons for not wishing to continue the hostilities was to have been essentially a maratime one. England had made un-heard-of preparations, which may have been appreciated in the accounts published by the English and French journals; she was about to acquire an enormous preponderance, and perhaps a dangerous one. Now, the final act of the congress—the abolition of letters of marque, &c,—proved that Europe is no more prepared is support maratime tyranny than the continental excess of military developement.

"It may, therefore, be assumed that European diplomacy in its actual desire for peace displayed its fears of the maratime propotions of England. English diplomatists cannot have mistaken this. If it had escaped their attention, the shouts of the London press would have awakened them to the fact. But their shouts did not prevail, and England was compelled to console herself by a review, for the impossibility in which she found herself to obtain elevation in a decisive campaign. We must add, for the sake of truth, that nothing in the protocols authorises us to attribute to the plenipotentiaries this last motive for desiring peace. It was their natural policy to conceal it."

Late from the Crimea.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 3.—At no period of my acquaintance with the British army have I ever known the officers to be in such a state of profound dissatisfaction as they are at present. The indecent haste with which the reductions were announced, the injustice of the order relating to horses, the mode in which the instructions have been conveyed to them, rankle in their hearts. Nothing else is talked of, by all classes of officers. As to the horse question, it is difficult to say whether it is most irritating to the army or injurious to the public interests. We shall absolutely leave behind us, if the present absurd regulations are persisted in, many thousand mules and horses for the use of the Russians. Why, in heaven's name, not rather give them to our allies, the Turks, most of whose country horses in Bulgaria and the littoral of Asia Minor we have bought up, so that the inhabitants are seriously inconvenienced for them. The Russians already know our difficulties and laughingly tell us they are going to mount a few regiments of Cossacks on our horses, at 10s. a head, and say that they will give a pound for a good hunter. Gen. Windham has been for some time back in Kertch. Major Staunton, R.E., has left Balaklava, and it is supposed that he is engaged on the Russo Turkish boundary question. Several of the East India Company's officers in the contingent have resigned in consequence of a disagreement with General Mitchell, and Kertch military is in a state of considerable agitation.

Wednesday.—The orders last night informs us that the Russian authorities have promised to observe scrupulously the burial places of our departed soldiers.—*Times Correspondent.*

Italy.

Private accounts from Italy state that much excitement prevails throughout the entire population, in consequence of the discussions in the Congress, and the debate in the English and Piedmontese Parliaments. The speeches of Count Cavour was a real triumph, and his conduct at the Conferences was all but received unanimously, there being but six or seven discontents—a thing not known for a long time past.

The Sardinian Senate have had under discussion the Marquis d'Azeglio's motion, approving the foreign policy of ministers. The following are the terms of the motion: The Senate, convinced of the happy consequence which may be produced by the treaty of peace, both for civilization in general and for the re-establishment of order and tranquility in the Italian peninsula, and recognizing the honor which the policy of the government and conduct of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries have had in these happy results, expresses its entire satisfaction.

The motion was passed unanimously, as was a vote of thanks to the army and navy.

The *Daily News* thinks the Cabinet will wait for some indication that the nation is thoroughly interested in the Italian question before it will intervene seriously in Italy. The opinion of Parliament ought to be ascertained without delay. The question is practical and urgent. Italy must be regarded as a whole. Words will not suffice, but the demonstration must be made in earnest.

The *Post* asserts that the Italian question must be settled. The actual state of Italy is dangerous to its neighbours and dangerous in its bearings upon European alliances. What Italy wants is that moderate freedom which contains within itself the principle of development.

Arrival of the "Indian."

QUEBEC, June 3.

The steamer *Indian* passed Riviere du Loup yesterday P. M., and arrived at Quebec in the courseof the night.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

Corn Market—More general enquiry for wheat, though the aggregate business is far from large; holders refuse to accept lower prices, and sales therefore unimportant.

Wheat tending downwards, 3d to 6d lower than last weeks quotations; American and Canadian 10s 6d a 10s 8d; red and mixed 9s 6d a 10s. Flour—sales limited; a decline of 6d a 1s per bbl has taken place; Western Canal 32s 6d a 33s;—Phila. and Baltimore 37s a 38s. Indian Corn—white American 30s a 30s 6d; yellow 38s 6d a 29s 6d.

RUSSIA.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes that the Emperor had given the whole of his fleet a new arrangement in consequence of the events of the war. At present the Russian fleet consist of three divisions, making a total of 43 vessels of war and 3 transports—of the former 9 are steamers.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—The Earl of Clarendon, in the house of Lords on Monday evening, in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, said the letter signed E. Hammond, was a genuine document, it arose from the following circumstances:—"The agent of the Costa Ricans in this country and some agents in the South American States, had ever since the attack of Walker on the Government of Nicaragua, appealed to the Government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before her Majesty's Government, for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all those requests Her Majesty's Government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that with those states they could have nothing to do, meaning the States of Central America, but at the same time, the Government expressed itself extremely sorry, for the attack on Nicaragua, and the deplorable events which followed, and they especially regretted it, because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but had actually been sacrificed by Walker. Therefore, Her Majesty's Government would be very glad if Walker's interferences were not carried further, but they again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their actions would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British interests and British property. The object of the British Government avowedly and openly had been to protect British interest. On 5th March Mr. Marcy said he entirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it likely to cast a shade upon the reputation of the Government of the U. S. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding that for the U. S. and British Governments to combine together for preservation of the U. S. and British subjects.

The *Herald* states that the disease which afflicts the Empress of the French is severe and serious: it is a terrible malady in the limbs, and is of a nature which may demand years to undermine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Crampton's Dismissal.

Mr. Crampton was finally dismissed from Washington last Wednesday, the whole affair is reduced to a matter of the veracity of certain parties; Mr. Crampton and three British Consuls on the one part, and Hertz and Strobel on the other. The British Government and Europe of course believing the four gentlemen first named; Mr. Pierce and his friends, almost as naturally, prefer believing the two sharpers last mentioned and believing them, carry out the quarrel which they so needlessly inaugurated. They now profess to be satisfied with the explanations of Lord Clarendon; but they cannot believe the asseverations of Mr. Crampton. They have no quarrel with his Government but he personally, is so obnoxious that they cannot permit him to remain among them. Members of Congress may murder waiters, or assault Senators and Editors with impunity; there is no law for such offences; but four British gentlemen cannot be credited when opposed to a couple of blacklegs, and so the intercourse of two friendly nations must be suspended.

We have always maintained that there will be no war; and we are now more than ever of this opinion. England is so notoriously ready and able to do battle, that she can afford to decline the challenge sent her; while America is so ill prepared, that in spite of the violence of her rulers, she must rest contented with mere wordy impertinence. But the forbearance and power of Britain are not our only guarantees for a continuance of peace. There is in spite of Mr. Pierce, a large body of American citizens, who look on its being broken with a deadly abhorrence, and a still larger body, who will not have war, because it is too costly a luxury. American commerce cannot brook a quarrel with its best customer.

But we have not exhausted even yet the grounds on which we anticipate a meek solution of present difficulties. America is at this moment on the worst terms with France Austria, Denmark, and Spain. It is notorious that Louis Napoleon dislikes her; through Marshals Vaillant and Pelissier, he has even gone out of his road to insult her, markedly, and in the face of all the world. Nor are her relations in any degree more friendly with Austria. The Kosta affair was an insult to that power, and it is but yesterday that Commander Ingraham received a gold medal, as the reward of his arrogance and cheap valour. All this is remembered, and will be for many a day to come. Denmark too, may be reckoned as affronted. At this very moment a United States ship of war has gone to the Baltic, to menace the authorities of Copenhagen, while the gallant Danes have on their part sent out a naval and artillery force, to protect the island of St. Thomas, in the event of a serious rupture. As for Spain—all men remember how she has been treated; how filibustering expeditions to Cuba have been connived at, as Walker's was to Nicaragua; how the authorities of that colony have been kept continually on the alert; how Soule was sent to Madrid for the very purpose of picking a quarrel: how in short America has abused that comparatively weak kingdom. Looking then at these facts, we conclude that President Pierce, or any other President, will be slow to go into the battle at this moment; for just so surely as America drew the sword on England, so surely would she draw the sword on Europe. No one of the States named, but would aid Britain in any way they could.—In fact war with the Mother Country as things now stand, would be neither more nor less, than war with one half, and that by all odds, the greater half of Europe. The end of such a contest need not be pointed out.—It would be a European combination, not against the freedom, but the insolence of America.

The American papers feel acutely the false position which they now occupy. We in the meantime, must wait. The next news we shall have will be, that Mr. Dallas is coming back to Philadelphia, and then that the people of the States must have an instant adjustment of the difference, in so far as their credit will be affected by it, or all their busines operations thoroughly disordered.—*Globe.*

Weakness of Yankee Institutions.

BOSTON, June 2.—Mr. Everett delivered an address on Washington at Stanton on Friday evening. After alluding to the pleasure with which he had always dwelt upon that theme, continued as follows:—"But with the satisfaction I feel in addressing you at this time is mingled the profoundest anxiety and grief. Sadness, which I strive in vain to repress, overwhelms me at the occurrences of the past week, and serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood for generations yet to come. The civil war with all its horrid train of pillage, fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union. The worse than civil war which, raging for months unrebuked at the capital, has at length, with a lawless violence of which I know no parallel in the annals of constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, and he a Senator from Massachu-

setts. Oh! my good friends these are events which for the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the records. They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen, of the Christian. They waken a gloomy doubt whether the toils, the sacrifices, and the sufferings our fathers endured for the sake of founding a higher, a purer and a freer civilization in this western continent than the world had yet seen, have not been endured in vain. For myself, my friends, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears. I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow not for myself, my few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attach much importance to the events as far as I myself am concerned."

ST. LOUIS, 2nd June.

It is stated that the loss sustained by the citizens of Lawrence in the recent attack will amount to $100,000.

Leavenworth was surrounded by a picket guard, and no one suffered to enter or leave the town. Col. Wilkes had a list of the principal citizens, and intended arresting them. He has already made three arrests. It is stated that the whole territory will be placed under military surveillance.

CINCINNATTI, June 1, 1856.

We learn from Leavenworth, May 21st, that an exciting article of the West Point *News*, headed War! War! reached this city this morning, and threw the Pro Slavery men here into great excitement. They held a private meeting and appointed a committee of vigilance. A company of men armed with muskets and bayonets, have been parading the city this afternoon, and making arrests—they have taken prisoners the Clerk of the Congressional Committee, and two witnesses that had been subpœnaed.

NEW YORK, May, 29th.

It was rumoured at San Francisco that large parties, well-armed, were going down in the *Golden Gate* to avenge the recent outrage at Panama.

The particulars of the accident on the Panama road show 39 killed and 44 wonded.

Our dates from Leavenworth are to Saturday evening. Gov. Shannon had called out the troops, and stationed them at different points. We have the following additional particulars from Leavenworth:—

After the burning of the hotels and the *Herald* office, Gov. Robinson's house was fired, but extinguished before entirely consumed. Sheriff Jones then dismissed his posse, when they immediately rushed into the stores and dwellings, removing everything valuable, and destroying everything immovable. The post-office was broken open, and all the letters seized. Messrs. Bafford, Strongfellow and Atcheson were conspicuous during the day. Gov. Shannon was absent. The posse left the city at sunset. He informed them that he should need their services the next day. It is supposed that the fire seen on Wednesday night, was the burning of Gov. Robinson's house. Sheriff Jones has entirely recovered from the effects of his wound; it has been ascertained that there was no ball in the pistol used for his attempted assasination.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

A letter from Havana of the 23rd, says,—"I learn by passengers on board the steamer *Illinois*, that Nicaragua is blockaded on the Pacific side by two French vessels of war; that the steamer *Sierra Nevado* was not permitted to land her passengers at Punta Arenas, and was too late at Panama to put them across the Isthmus for the *Illinois*.

There was an exciting discussion in the United States Senate, on the 27th instant, on the Sumner affair. Senator Wilson pronounced the act of Mr. Brooks as cowardly, and Mr. Butler retorted by calling Mr. Wilson a liar. It is said that Mr. Brooks sent a challenge to Wilson next evening, by General Lane, of Oregon. In the house a bill granting 1,300,000 acres of land to Michigan, in aid of the construction of railroads, was reported and passed.

Nine persons have been arrested and committed at Detroit, for passing or having in their possession, counterfeit bills on the City Bank of Montreal, and large quantities of base coin.

The war news from Nicaragua and Costa Rica is very conflicting. Cholera, it seems, had attacked the Costa Rican forces in Rivas, and the Commander-in-Chief assigns that as a reason for a retreat from the country he had invaded. According to latest advices, the retreat of the Costa Ricans had been commenced, having, as General Mora alleges, vindicated their military fame in the battles of Santa Rosa, Rivas, and Serapiqui, they leave General Walker to die out from exhaustion and lack of supplies. The British ship of war *Eurydice* was still at San Juan del Norte, and overhauled every vessel entering the harbour, down even to the canoes. The British frigate *President* had sailed from Punta Arenas, destination unknown, supposed for San Juan. Colonel Kinney was in Greytown, and his people were suffering from want of provisions.

We have news from Honolulu to the 20th ult. King Kamehameha was about to be married to Miss Brooke, the daughter of a much esteemed English settler. The whaling reports were satisfactory. Commodore Rogers had left the bay of Hilo, in the ship *Vincennes*, homeward bound.

The shipments of whisky from Ireland to France continues on a very large scale, and much more, than make up to the Irish distillers for the reduction of home consumption, arising from the augmentation of duty during the late war. A project is about to be broached to substitute field beet for corn in the manufacture of whisky.

The total cost of the war is estimated at £100,000,000.

There are now no fewer than 40,000 miners on strike in the west of Scotland.

We regret to learn that Lord Palmerston is laboring under symptoms of indisposition.

The Court of Exchequer has decided that it is lawful for a Candidate to pay a voter's traveling expenses to the poll.

The *Moniteur* has published a decree reducing to 100,000 the number of conscripts of the class of 1856, which by a bill recently adopted by the legislative body, had been fixed at 140,000, to be called out in 1857.—In 1855 the naval and military resources of France were thus estimated:—382,000 infantry, 86,000 cavalry, 57,000 artillery, 8200 genie, and 33,800 other troops, including 25,000 gens d'armes. Total, 566,000 men, with 1182 guns (without bringing into account those of 112 steam vessels,) and 40,270 horse power.

LIME.

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the *best* QUALITY.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to *Wm. Laidlaw*, Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 1y1.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, June 4, 1856.

FLOUR, $5½ ₱ barrel.
FALL WHEAT, 6s @ 6s 3d ₱ bushel.
SPRING WHEAT, 5s @ 5s 7½d.
OATS, 2s.
PEASE, 3s
PORK $7 @ $7½.
BUTTER, 1s ₱ lb.
EGGS, 7½d ₱ dozen.
POTATOES, 2s 6d.
HAY, ₱ ton $16 @ $18.
CORDWOOD, 10s @ 11s 3d ₱ cord.

Toronto, June 4, 1856.

FLOUR, 27s @ 31s 3d ₱ barrel.
WHEAT, 7s ₱ bushel.
OATS, 2s 3d ₱ bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED, 45s a bushel.
PEAS, 2s 10d @ 3s 9d ₱ bushel.
RYE, 5s 2d ₱ bushel.
POTATOES, 3s 6d @ 3s 9d ₱ bushel.
CARROTS, 3s ₱ bushel.
BEETS, 3s 3d ₱ bushel.
TURNIPS, 2s ₱ bushel.
PORK, 40s ₱ 100 lbs.
BEEF, 5d @ 7½d ₱ lb.
LARD, 9d ₱ lb,
MUTTON, ₱ qr. 5d ₱ lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s @ 1s 6d ₱ lb.
EGGS, 10d @ 1s.
WOOL, 1s 3d ₱ lb.
CORDWOOD, 25s @ 30s ₱ load.
HAY, 100s @ 150s ₱ ton.
STRAW, 50s a 60s 6d ₱ ton.

New York, June 4, 1856.

FLOUR, $5,70 @ $5,7 barrel.
WHEAT, $1,60 @ $1,86c. ₱ bushel.
CORN, 45 @ 55c.
OATS, 33 @ 36c.
PORK, $17,50 @ $17,75 ₱ barrel.
BEEF, hams at $11 @ $15.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS READ THIS!

AND THINK TWICE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

The cheapest Grocery in Newmarket is

Charles J. Burnie's,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. JAMES FORSYTH'S HOTEL,

Where you will find the best selected and most varied

STOCK OF GROCERIES

Kept by any one north of Toronto, such as:

Teas, Sugars, Coffees,
Tobacco (Plug & fine cut,)
Barley, Rice, Oatmeal,
Nuts, Oranges,
Pepper Sauce,
Bottled Pickles,
Soda Biscuits,
Cheese, Crackers,
Baking Powder,
Soap, Candles,
And every description of Spices.

Which articles having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, cannot be surpassed as to quality and lowness of price.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce, Paper Rags, and Sheep Skins, taken in exchange.

Also Cloth, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannel's (Plain
White & Fancy,)
Blankets,

And other articles of Home Manufacture given in exchange for

WOOL,

AND THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Allowed for the same.

CHAS. J. BURNIE.

Newmarket, 2nd June, 1856.

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the *NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY*, And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the *NEWMARKET FACTORY* Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke, as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. tf-25

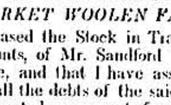
FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

May 31, 1856. 25tf

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,



CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.,

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Brunel's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,
Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD,
Superintendant,
Toronto, May 22, 1856.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Undersigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by *Mr. W. Wallis*, would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,

than any similar establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

☞ Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, May 28, 1856. 24m3

SHARON.

We have concluded to set our Union Table as before, on the 7th of June, 1856. Worship to commence at eleven o'clock—Tea at half-past one. It is desirable that tickets should be received in the morning, or before tea, as money received at the door is attended with more difficulty than tickets.

In humble strains we make it known,
We take our cup and crumb alone;
Union and peace we do intend,
Nor seek nor party to offend;
And all that please with us to join,
May so improve the present time.

DAVID WILSON.

Sharon, May 20, 1856. 23.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins.
do. do. Barèges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,

Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

May 14, 1856. 22tf

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. - - - - 406 acres.

4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. - - - - 400 acres.

8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. - - - - 200 acres.

4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together - - 350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. - - - - 228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. - - 90 acres.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD Second Class Piano Forte for sale, cheap. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

F. W. BATHRICK.

Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 19tf

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

OF THIS

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Swedes IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING ND MOWING MACHINES,

THRASHING MACHINES,

SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,

PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,

STRAW CUTTERS,

ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,

HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON. & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to inform his customers and the Public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES

OF

ST PLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which for

CHEAPNESS VARIETY

AND NOVELTY OF FASHION,

Cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain figures and one price strictly adhered to.

The Stock consists inpart of

FRENCH MERINOES, PRINTED DE LAINES,
" DE LAINES, " COBOURGS,
" BAREGES,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
PARASOLS.

Also a large quantity of

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS,

BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS.

WEST ENGLAND, FRENCH AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,
BLACK AND COLORED CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS.
BEDFORD AND WINDSOR TROWSER CORDS, AMERICAN SATINETTS, DRILS, &C.
NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILK VESTINGS,
WHITE AND FIGURED MARSEILLES,
SARDINIAN CHECK SILK
CRAVATS, BEAUFORT
OPERA TYES.

A large assortment of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING

ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON, made up in his own Establishment, of the LATEST STYLE AND FIT, under the direction of an experienced Cutter.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS,
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Of every description, always on hand.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 15, 1856. 18tf

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

SPRING FASHIONS!

IN

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of *Millinery*, consisting in part of

New and Appropriate Styles in
Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Children's White and
Coloured Hats,
Bonnet Shapes,
Very Rich Feathers,
Wire Frames,
Flowers,
Straw Trimming,
White and Coloured Rushes,
Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for *Cash*. Money returnd cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

CAPE AND DRESS FEATHERS *For Sale.*

All ordered work done at the *Lowest Price.*

Newmarket. April 24, 1856. 19tf

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.
Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.
Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.
W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.
Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.
Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.
——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT

SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.

Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

F. W. BATHRICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made arrangements with the celebrated firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOES, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c., &.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856. 20tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Moderate Prices.

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILL,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND
BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments.

Enquire of
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856, 10tf

ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON

WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, &c.,

All of Superior Quality.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

☞ Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.

Newmarket, Feb'y 13, 1856. 9tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

&c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concess'on of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞ All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 81y

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscribor begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is a bout increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish

can be had weekly at the Subscribor's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf.

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞ Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,

Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain,
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found,
Ready to attend to the public around; [carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work to;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 13th, 1856. 9

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET

WEST HALF 29 in 6th. Con. East Gwillimbury—50 acres cleared—cheap:

Address, post paid,

J. R. MOUNTJOY.

Also 20 in 3rd. Con. Mulmur—E. H. S.—selected lot.

Toronto, March 6th, 1856. 13w4

Columbus H. Green,

BARRISTER, &c., 67 King-Street (East), Toronto. 1y

POETRY.

IMPUDENCE.

What impudent questions are these! How should an editor know!
When a lady gets stalled in a gutter,
That runs in a populous street,
Like a fly that is stranded in butter,
And has to uncover her feet;
As gently the calico lifts she,
'And gives it her graceful sweep,
Is a "feller" to blame when he chances
To give at her ankles a peep!
Just to see if they're thick or they're thin,
Mr. Editor, is it a sin!

Or when a plump bosom is covered
With delicate Honiton lace,
Whose whiteness, like full blooming lilies,
Contrasts with the rose on the face,
Like the artificial flowers in flower,
(If I may be allowed so to speak,)
Should a "feller" be checked if he's curious
Within the lace meshes to peep!
Just to judge of the contents within—
Mr. Editor is it a sin!

KNICK-KNACKS.

The following crumb of comfort is dropped for the benefit of gentlemen who wear moustaches:—

Kit hates moustaches; "so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear;"
But Fanny who no thought can fetter,
Bursts out, "the more like bears the better,
Because"—her pretty shoulders shrugging—
"Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging."

Somebody thinks that sleigh bells on the cows would send up a cool music from the meadows, in hot weather, that would ice the memory like a sherbet. What is imagination, if there is no effect in the music to which we have been in the habit of freezing?

Courage Ladies—Naomi, the daughter of Enoch was 580 years old before she was married.

They talk of having another revolution in Lower California. The liberators already boast of eighteen men and three jack-knives.

A Yankee lady pictures a good man as "one who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink sperits, kin read the bibil 'thout spellin' the words and kin eat a cold dinner on washin' day to save the wimmin folks from cookin."

When is a man thinner than a shingle? When is a shaving.

The man who was in "ship shape" must have looked a little out of proportion.

A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight-lacing is a public benefit inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones only to grow into women.

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a catfish?

If it was wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how very criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls. Let young men think of this.

When a kiss passes between Albert and Victoria, what London public building does it resemble? The Royal Exchange.

What is the difference between a bee hive and a defective potato? One is a bee holder, and the other a spec-tater.

So you would not take me to be twenty? said a young lady a few evenings ago.—What would you take me for? For better or worse, he replied, well he did.

On a tombstone in the churchyard of Heydon, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Wm. Strutton of Padrington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97, who had by his first wife, 28 children; by a second wife 17; was father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 67, and great-great-grandfather to 23; in all, 251."

The following extract is from an American newspaper:—"Highly important! By a *foot-passenger* from the south, just arrived in our city, we learn the highly satisfactory intelligence that the long looked for mail may be expected *in the course of next week!*

A dandy in broadway, wishing to be witty, accosted the old bell-man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you? "Yes, jump in, jump in."

What part of a lady's dress represents an editor's table? A bustle!

Woman is the last and most perfect work of God. Ladies are the production of silk worms, milliners, and dress-makers.

A reprobate fellow once laid his worthy associate a bet of five guineas that he could not repeat the Creed. It was accepted, and his friends repeated the Lord's Prayer. Confound you! cried the former, who imagined that he had been listening to the Creed, I had no idea you had such a memory. There are your five guineas!

A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman, and thus accosted,—"So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake; this is merely the fruit-basket."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"

(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 600 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being fully four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 COPIES PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoods man, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS OF THE WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The whole-sale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertizers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 2s. 6d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same *Low Rates* as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having covenanted before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as the political animosity which characterised Party journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when these were unavoidable—by assuming to storm, the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand-point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the public supported it justified an enlargement. A few months more, and he found himself warranted in increasing the issue of the journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition.—An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen seperate issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly bantling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice, without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of Journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact, that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad colums. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The *Weekly Patriot* also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY

ON

CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s.; or handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

TORONTO. Nov. 28, 1854.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL *regrets* that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from England to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed "BY UNITED STATES PACKET." It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly correspondence maintained should instruct their freinds in England to address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be considered by the British Post Office to have been indicated by the postage rate paid—namely 8d. Sterling for the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling when for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.
Toronto, Nov. 29, 1855 1

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public approbation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no silly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the freesouled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500	copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175	"
Weekly	136,500	"
California edition	6,000	"
Total	186,175	copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.

WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORK, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,	$2 00	PER ANNUM.
4 Copies,	$5 00	"
8 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00	"
13 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15 00	"
20 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20 00	"

Adddress, *always post-paid,*

DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

Prospectus of the "Protestant,"

A NEW WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL.

The want of a thoroughly sound Protestant Paper is deeply felt by a very large proportion of the Protestant population of Canada East—a paper of a distinctive character in its principles, and independent of those extraneous influences which almost necessarily, or at least unavoidably, trammel Commercial and Sectarian Journals. The former cannot easily, in a community like that of Canada, assume that independent tone which has so justly characterised the British Press as the great bulwark of British Liberty—the latter, as the organs of certain sectional interests, are in their very nature weak and inefficient; and while both are, in their respective positions, faithfully discharging their missions of Commerce, Party or Religion, it cannot be denied that the interests of Protestantism are sadly postponed to Party and sectional advantages. In view of the peculiar aspect of the times, and with an humble desire to awake a more united course of action amongst our Protestant population, we have started a Weekly journal devoted to the one grand object indicated by the word "PROTESTANT." The name of the Paper will be THE PROTESTANT.

In assuming this name in its plain and comprehensive meaning, our effort will be to preserve a purely Catholic character, untrammelled by Section or Party, taking as our grand base those great doctrines which are at once the stability and glory of the Reformed Church in its various branches. An uncompromising antagonism to the Papacy proper, in its duplex character as a Political and Religious System will be continuously kept up, and its proceedings narrowly observed; while approaches to Romanism and Infidelity, under whatever garb they may appear, of ultra High Churchism, or spurious Liberalism—of Puseism or Rationalism, will meet with an impartial, but bold and faithful opposition.

Its Politics will be 'Protestant,' in the full and legitimate use of the word: while at the same time all 'personal' attacks will be carefully avoided. In a word, our controversy is not with men, but with principles, and where these latter are concerned our language will be straightforward and plain, but as moderate and kind as is compatible with those principles.

Having stated our general plan of action, we shall give also a well selected synopsis of the opinions of the Press generally, while our selection will be of that character which, we trust, will make our publication not only a sound exposition of Protestantism in its various aspects, but also pleasant and safe Domestic Companion. A carefully prepared report of the Markets will be weekly presented and such other Information of a Commercial character as may bear on our Foreign and Colonial relations.

The Editorial department will be conducted by a Clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland, assisted by Ministers of different Denominations and every effort will be made to make *The Protestant*, as an advertising as well as a general sheet, an attractive and useful Family Journal.

The pecuniary responsibility has been assumed by a Committee of Laymen.

The size of the Sheet is similar to that of the Montreal *Witness*, (8 pages,) and will be printed on good paper and in clear Type.

The names of Subscribers will be received at John Armor's Notre Dame Street; B. Dawsons's, Great, St. James Street; E. Pickup's, St. Francois Xavier Street; at any of the places where lists are exhibited, and at the publishing Office—Messrs. Owler & Stephenson's, 42 St. Fancois Xaver Street, Montreal.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor 42 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If Paid in Advance	$2 00
If Paid at the end of Three Months	2 50

CANADA AND HER RESOURCES,

Being the Essay which received the Second Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A. M.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

For sale by
THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.
Toronto, Dec. 13, 1855.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative engravings; to Dietics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should becomes at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts"—*Fountain Journal.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Respository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune.*

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.
December, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

On entering upon our duties as responsible editors of this journal, we shall at once lay before its readers our objects and intentions. The policy we intend to pursue is clear, distinct and well defined, from which it is not our intention to depart. We desire to state that the paper is devoted to news, to commerce, and to friendly relations between the United States and the British Empire.

Recent events have tended, perhaps, to render the relations of the two countries less cordial, but these events are passing away, and their effects will speedily cease. Two nations whose interests are so interwoven cannot afford to quarrel—a rupture would be too costly for both, and they must, in spite of their inclinations—even supposing that inclination to go to war did really exist—remain at peace. They must be at peace even if they may not be friends. Too many ledger accounts are open; too many ships under each flag are at sea; too much American stock is in the British market, the sudden return of which would prostrate American credit, and ruin thousands of families in England; and in fine, too much good sense and good feeling is now extant among the two people ever to allow a violent rupture of these strong ligaments which bind them together. We have, then, no apprehension of the consequence of the Enlistment *embroglio* or any question which may disturb for a moment the public mind. All will pass away like summer cloud leaving the atmosphere more pure and serene than before.

The consummation of a system of trade and commerce with the adjacent British Province secured by the *Treaty of Reciprocity*, has already been attended with such beneficial results that it is of the highest importance to increase and perpetuate it. that these provinces possess wealth of the greatest value is already known;—their vast fishing grounds—their noble commercial world.

But however well all this may be known, these Colonies still possess hidden resources of infinite value, which it will be the object of this journal to develope and bring to light; and we flatter ourselves, from our long acquaintance with, and general knowledge of these Provinces, that we shall be able satisfactorily to do so. We are already in communication with gentlemen of knowledge residing therein, from whom we expect information to assist us in carrying out our designs.

The trade in the article made reciprocal, is as yet but partial, but a general desire prevails to enlarge this field of action and to bring foreign and manufactured goods under the same terms that now exist in regard to natural and agricultural productions. It will be our duty to examine this subject and to offer thereon such opinions as may present themselves to our minds.

But the basis and security of good and sound trade among nations, is a friendly understanding, not only among governments but the people thereof; we shall therefore give our strenuous efforts to promote and preserve this desirable object.

Concisely then, to sum up our views, they are reducible to three points:—

First,—To present our readers with a succinct view of the general news, and commerce, and political intelligence of Europe, more particularly of the British Isles.

Second,—To promote reciprocal trade between the British Provinces and this country; and to bring to light and reveal the yet hidden riches and resources of the former, so that they may be made available in the markets of the world.

Thirdly,—To preserve as far as within us lies, a friendly understanding and good will between Great Britain and the United States.

With these views and sentiments we offer the *Anglo-Saxon* to the people of both countries, in the confident hope that it will be favorably received.

Price Two Dollars per annum payable in advance. Any person remitting Ten Dollars will receive Six Copies for one year. Published every Saturday Morning at 41 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, by,

BARTLETT, St. JOHN & Co.

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FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia,	*America,*
Persia,	*Europa,*
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These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

SINGLE COPIES $1;—TEN COPIES $9;—TWENTY-FIVE COPIES $20.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The *Weekly Times* is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or fortyeight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all *News of the Day*; *Correspondence* from all parts of Europe and the United States; *Literary Miscellany*, original and selected; Agricultural, Commercial, Financial, Legislative and Miscellaneous *Reports*; *Editorial News Items, &c., &c., &c.* Special attention will be given to *Agricultural* Intelligence, including Reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets:—in this department the *Weekly Times*, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "DICK TINTO" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:—

1 copy for	$1,	
10 copies for	$9,	or 90 cents each.
25 copies for	$20,	or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	13 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with the daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.,
No. 138, Nassau-st., N. Y.

New York, August 1, 1855.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE

HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH!

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toronto	8 10	3 30	10 00
Mimico	8 18	3 30	10 15
Port Credit	8 30	3 50	20 30
Oakville	8 48	4 08	10 53
Bronte	9 00	4 20	11 15
Wellington Square	9 15	4 35	11 35
Hamilton	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hamilton	10 40	6 10	3 20
Wellington Square	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville	21 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit	11 45	7 20	4 35
Mimico	11 57	7 32	4 50
Toronto	12 05	7 40	5 05

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains at

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, St. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON,
And intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office,
Hamilton, December, 1855. 1

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address
Office of "Children's Paper."
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